

has to be congratulated upon the result of this singular and single case. Whether it can be recommended and accepted in cases of that kind, the future perhaps will detail. It is a most interesting case, and the result is excellent.

Dr. J. H. McBride, Pasadena—I think Dr. Ellinwood's position is one which ought to be considered entirely free from prejudice. Although I have found in talking with others that it is very difficult to consider. There are some facts that guide us somewhat in the value of this operation. Some years ago a man in Chicago was arrested for assaulting women on the street. This man recognized the fact that his passions were beyond his control and asked the physician to perform an operation. It did not affect him at all. He was the same after it as before. The operation destroyed the power of apperception, and after he had recovered from the effects of the operation and recognized this fact, he threatened to shoot the surgeon. I believe it is a fact, however, that the operation of ovariectomy has shown that the sexual desire is not destroyed in a large number of cases. It is well for us to consider that in this operation the power of apperception is destroyed, but it does not necessarily follow that the patient's passions are destroyed. If we do succeed in one point, we fail in the other.

Dr. R. L. Doig, San Diego—I had a case of this kind. A boy with the same disposition that these patients generally have, although as far as I know he had never attempted assault. The first I knew of him he was found after having castrated himself. He told me that he did it because he had been in the habit of self-abuse, and also that he was afraid of doing some damage. The boy was not particularly bright, but a thorough scholar and rather retiring in his habits. I saw the boy some eight years afterward and the depressing effect had not taken place. He was much better disposition and promised to be, while still retiring, more jovial and a better boy.

Dr. W. T. Lucas, Santa Maria—A few years ago a young man came to me requesting me to castrate him. He was a total stranger to me. I talked with him and he said he had been to see other doctors and they advised him to be castrated, which was false. He suffered from spinal irritation. Of course he was a masturbator and had been reading advertisements until they had worked on his mind. He suffered from the spinal condition also. I put him on a treatment and tried to get a moral influence over him, but could not eradicate that idea from his mind that the only cure or salvation was castration. He went to another physician and told him that I had said he ought to be castrated and the doctor castrated him. I was called afterward on account of hemorrhage and he made a nice recovery from the castration with the relief of the spinal condition to a certain extent, and I think became of a great deal better disposition. I had a very serious time with him afterwards. He had not received the relief he wanted and threatened to kill the doctor, and I think he would have if the doctor had not left the town.

Dr. O. P. Paulding, Santa Maria—These are very interesting cases. I saw this case just reported myself. He came to me and I told him it would be necessary to operate on him, to do as he wanted. I afterwards heard that he had got this other doctor. He did have a most violent temperament afterwards and desired to kill the doctor and even to kill himself. Another man told me that he had bought strichnine and intended to kill himself. He had an uncle who took him east, and he came back a changed boy and is now the brightest young man in the village.

MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Alameda County.

The Alameda County Medical Association held its regular meeting Tuesday evening, January 12th, Dr. O. D. Hamlin in the chair. Forty members were present. Dr. Beckwith read a paper entitled "The Pathology and Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia."

The doctor reviewed the pathology of pneumonia, taking up the various stages of the disease in detail and stating that autopsies show that the majority of fatal cases die during the transition stage between red and gray hepatization. He called attention to the appalling death rate of pneumonia at the present time, quoting statistics showing that it caused about 10 per cent. of all deaths. Under prognosis he emphasized the importance of the difference in virulence of the pneumococcus and thought that toxemia was the most common cause of death. Prophylaxis is not considered enough by the medical profession in general, and proper isolation of the patient and care of the sputum not carried out. He cited a case in which a young lady had contracted pneumonia by kissing her dying mother. The various methods of treatment were taken up, the doctor saying that, after all, while we may hold to one or another specific in which we may have confidence, yet the treatment of the symptoms as they arise forms the most important part in the successful handling of the disease. He thought that the best treatment today was with suprarenal extract. For the past two years he had used this drug with marked success. It should be given from the outset in doses of from one to six grains every two hours. The best results were obtained in children and those past middle age. The course of the disease under the exhibition of the drug has almost always been shortened, the crisis usually occurring about the end of the third day. In some cases, however, especially in adults, the drug had no influence. In conjunction with the administration of the extract, the usual treatment for the disease was carried out, including sponging, strychnia, digitalis and whisky as indicated. Epinephrin hydrate seemed to be negative in its effect, and a change to the suprarenal extract has rendered positive results. The mode of action of the drug is rather problematical. It seems, however, to increase the number of leukocytes in the blood and to have the power of destroying toxic substances, either directly or by stimulating the system to manufacture antitoxin.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Buteau thought that the indication in treating pneumonia was to use any measures, either in the shape of food or medication, which would tend to increase the number of leukocytes in the blood, as they seemed to play such an important part in the battle between the system and the pneumococcic poison.

Dr. Krone emphasized the importance of training the patient to exert a mental effort towards regulating the character of his own respirations, claiming that in this way it was possible to decrease the rate of respirations.

Dr. Crosby—I find that in the cases that I have treated with suprarenal extract that if I did not get a favorable action in three days I did not get it at all. In full doses the drug sometimes causes a rapid and irregular heart action and has to be stopped.

Dr. McCleave spoke of the use of ice to relieve pain and nervousness and to reduce fever. He thought that he obtained favorable action from the use of creosote carbonate given for its antitoxic effect.

Dr. Stratton—I think it possible to abort pneumonia in some instances, the necessities being a sthenic

patient, an early diagnosis and a prompt institution of treatment. The indication is to bring the blood to the surface, and I use the diuretics and diaphoretics, such as liq. ammon. acetalis, dover's powder with quinine, or even the nuriate of pilocarpin hypodermatically.

Dr. Clark stated that he had had a much lower mortality in pneumonia of the aged at the county hospital during the past year since using suprarenal extract, than previously.

Dr. Pratt reviewed the various methods of treatment of this disease that he had seen lauded during the past forty years, and concluded by saying that there was no such thing as treating pneumonia by any one drug, but that the middle course was productive of the best result.

During executive session the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Jeremiah Maher; first vice-president, Dr. E. N. Ewer; second vice-president, Dr. J. M. Shannon; secretary, Dr. A. H. Pratt; treasurer, Dr. Chas. Dukes; Board of Censors—Drs. L. P. Adams, C. H. Miller and Dudley Smith. Delegates to the State convention—Drs. C. R. Krone, H. G. Thomas, A. H. Pratt, J. L. Milton and O. D. Hamlin.

The following were elected to membership in the society: Dr. Lillian Shields, Dr. Anna Williams, Dr. J. B. Wood, Dr. W. L. Dunn, Dr. Carolyn Cole.

A. H. PRATT, Secretary.

The California Academy of Medicine.

The California Academy of Medicine met in regular session January 26th, the president, Dr. Huntington, in the chair. Dr. Emmet Rixford presented a case of spasmodic torticollis; a case of result after extensive carcinoma of the neck; a case of Marjolin's ulcer. The particular interest in the carcinoma case was in the fact that the growth, which had been originally very considerable, was greatly reduced in size and almost disappeared after an attack of erysipelas. Dr. T. W. Huntington presented a patient upon whom he had operated. The child had suffered from osteomyelitis and most of the left tibia had been destroyed. Transplantation of the fibula had been performed and the boy now had a fairly useful leg, though as yet bony union at the lower end had not taken place. He also exhibited a specimen of gall bladder containing a stone which completely filled the viscus. The gall bladder with its contents had been removed together. Dr. Harry M. Sherman exhibited a specimen of paraffin which he had, with some difficulty, removed from the bladder of a young man. The patient had had congenital stricture resulting in a peculiar, and to him distressing, variety of stream when urinating, and he had thought to dilate the stricture by means of a home-made paraffin bougie. The result was quite what might have been expected. Dr. Chas. M. Cooper exhibited a specimen of aneurism of the aorta with a well-organized clot which practically cured the aneurism. Had there not been pressure on the vagus and suppuration, the patient would doubtless have lived for a long time. He also demonstrated the German apparatus for producing large quantities of ultra violet rays from the high-frequency apparatus by means of short spark gaps. All of the papers and cases were discussed. The chair appointed the standing committees for the year and several names were presented for membership.

Mendocino County.

The annual meeting of the Medical Society of Mendocino County met January 16th, at the office of

Dr. Lathrop in Ukiah. Owing to the inclement weather and great distance at which some of the members live, the attendance was small.

On motion of Dr. Moore it was decided to postpone the election of officers and delegates to the coming meeting of the State Society to an adjourned meeting to be held April 2d, when it is hoped to have a better attendance.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Poage on "Infant Feeding," and was discussed by all present.

The secretary reported the enrollment of 20 members, including all but six of the regular eligible physicians of the county.

It was decided to give notice in the STATE JOURNAL at an early date of a proposed amendment to the by-laws fixing the date of the annual meeting at a more convenient season, so that more members from a distance may be able to attend, the date to be fixed at the next meeting. C. A. POAGE, Secretary.

Merced County.

The Merced County Medical Society held its regular monthly meeting January 7th. Dr. O'Brien being out of the city, the meeting was held in the office of Dr. Lilley. Present: Drs. Rucker, Smith, De Loss and Lilley.

The paper for the evening was prepared by Dr. W. A. Whitlock and read by Dr. Rucker, as Dr. Whitlock was unavoidably absent. The title of the paper was "Too Much Medicine," the author making the point that the majority of us prescribe far too much medicine, using several drugs where one would do. The reading of the paper was followed by quite a lengthy discussion, led by Dr. Smith taking the ground that the successful man today is he who pays most attention to diagnosis and less to medicine, and that antipyretic drugs did, as a rule, much more harm than good. Dr. Rucker and Dr. De Loss brought out these points more strongly, and stated that the longer they practiced the less medicine they used, relying more on other therapeutic measures for results.

Dr. Smith was invited to read a paper at our February meeting, subject to be selected.

Meeting adjourned to February 4th, at 8 p. m.

W. E. LILLEY, Secretary.

Orange County.

The Orange County Medical Society met in regular session Tuesday evening, January 5th. Owing to the disagreeable weather the attendance was light. Those present, however, had a very interesting meeting.

After the usual routine business, Dr. Gordon reported a case of nephritis following a vaginal hysterectomy, emphasizing the necessity of a thorough analysis of the urine before administering an anesthetic. In this case the urine did not show a trace of albumin with heat and nitric acid, but the same sample after the operation showed about 1 per cent. with Esbach's test.

Dr. Bruner then read the paper of the evening, his subject being "Fractures of the Forearm and Hand." The paper was ably prepared and showed evidence of a thorough knowledge of the subject. In the dressing of a Colles' fracture, Dr. Bruner advocated that used by Dr. Bodine in the Long Island City Hospital, and gave a practical demonstration of its application. H. S. GORDON, Secretary.

San Benito County.

(Organized January 22, 1904.)

A meeting of the physicians of San Benito county was called by the Trustees, through Dr. Philip Mills Jones, for the purpose of organizing a county medical society, on the night of January 22nd. In response to the invitations sent out, Drs. Nash, O'Bannon, O'Donnell, Porter and Tebbetts attended the meeting, and Drs. Ball and Hull sent word that while they could not come, they were heartily in sympathy and wished their names enrolled. Dr. Tebbetts reported that Dr. Flint, of San Juan, a permanent member of the State Society, would join in the county organization, so his name was also enrolled. After explaining the system and purposes of organization, Dr. Jones called the meeting to order and Dr. Tebbetts was elected temporary chairman. The constitution and by-laws recommended by the State Society was then read by Dr. Jones, and on motion the San Benito County Medical Society was organized and the constitution and by-laws adopted as read. On motion it was decided that the society should meet on the first Monday of each month, at 8 p. m., the place of meeting to be determined from month to month. On motion the roster was left open for sixty days in order that all who desired might come in as charter members. (There are but two eligible physicians in the county whose names were not enrolled at this meeting.) Election of officers to serve until December, 1904, was then the next order of business, and this resulted in the choice of Dr. James H. Tebbetts, president; Dr. Richard W. O'Bannon, vice-president; Dr. Joseph M. O'Donnell, secretary; Dr. Leonard C. Hull, treasurer, and Drs. Nash, Ball and Porter, censors, for one, two and three years respectively. The election of delegate and alternate was laid over until the March meeting. The annual dues were fixed at \$2.00.

Thus another county society is added to the list, and the year 1904 started well on its way. The Trustees hope that it will see quite as energetic organization as has the past year. The newest society, while it is not large in numbers, is strong in that it represents all but one of the eligible physicians who are in active practice. The feeling of strength in organization is well developed in the new society and there is every evidence that it will live a long and useful life. The Trustees wish it godspeed.

San Francisco County.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco County Medical Society was held on the evening of January 12th, President J. Rosenstirn in the chair.

The papers read were on the subject of radiotherapy, and were as follows: "X-ray in the Treatment of Epithelioma," by Dr. D. W. Montgomery; "The Finsen Ray," with an exhibition of lamp, by Dr. D. Friedlander; "Radium, with a Demonstration of Its Influence on Plants," by Dr. D. A. Stapler. Dr. Howard Morrow was on the program for a paper on "The Theory, Indications and Statistics of the Finsen Ray," but was unable to be present.

DISCUSSION.

(Abstracted from the Stenographer's Notes by Dr. A. B. Grosse.)

Dr. A. B. Grosse—The papers read this evening have been so exhaustive that it is practically impossible to add anything of importance. I would like to congratulate Dr. Montgomery upon his good results with the X-ray, i. e., the non-occurrence of burn or dermatitis; for it is only the fear and the not infrequent occurrence of these symptoms that have and will limit, somewhat, the use of the X-ray, as a routine treatment, in epithelioma. The

superficial epitheliomata are usually slow of growth and, during their early development, only slightly malignant, and have been cured, or eradicated, by various methods: (a) Internal administration of arsenic. (Lassar.) (b) By freezing with ethyl chloride. (c) By caustic pastes—arsenic and chromic acid. (d) Curettement. (e) Cautery; actual cautery, hot air, paquelin. (f) Excision, which is, by far, the simplest, most universal and, in most cases, the safest method. Disseminated epitheliomata, or carcinomata, should be treated by X-ray only when pronounced inoperable, and in these cases definite improvement, for a longer or shorter period, has occasionally been arrived at; i. e., the case still remains inoperable, but the cachexia disappears and the patient gains in weight. Dr. Montgomery states that this is, at best, a tedious treatment, that for some weeks you can't tell whether you will have any result, disagreeable or otherwise. Hence, the routine treatment by X-ray is to be discouraged, as valuable time may be lost and disagreeable results follow. For certain selected cases, where the knife is objected to, and in locations where cosmetic effect is most desirable, as in corner of eye, etc., it may be considered the method of choice, but only in the hands of those properly qualified. The X-ray has repeatedly caused cancer and Kummel showed a case of xeroderma pigmentosa following exposure to rays. I am, at present, treating a case of X-ray burn, which took place after one exposure of twenty minutes, and after six weeks have not been able to obtain a favorable result. In my comparatively small practice, I have seen quite a number of burns, scars and other disfiguring conditions following the use of the X-ray. As to the Finsen ray, I cannot add anything to the theoretical description, but must take issue with some of the practical deductions. There is no doubt that the Finsen treatment is the treatment of choice in most cases of lupus, but it takes a very long time and is expensive. There is little lupus in the United States and practically none in California; for Dr. Montgomery, in his large experience, has only seen a few cases and I have only seen six cases, in as many years, and these of very slight involvement of tissue. The original Finsen is too expensive an apparatus for the small use that we can put it to here, and for that reason our results, positive or negative, are obtained by the London lupus lamp. This light acts rather well on very superficial lupus foci, but in the deeper or sclerotic conditions seems to fail absolutely. For that reason I prefer, in small lesions, excision, and in those covering large areas the Hollander hot-air method. In lupus erythematosus favorable, as well as unfavorable, results have been obtained. Acne is sometimes very favorably influenced by the Finsen light. In alopecia areata I have had some good results, but this may have been due to chance. The ray is of definite use in certain pruritic conditions. With radium I have no experience, but would like to call attention to its oblique actions demonstrated by certain experimenters.

Dr. Jones—I had the honor to give the first demonstration of X-rays before this society. Some of the statements made by me at that time, and subsequently, were received in a spirit of mirth, yet they have all been accepted long since. I do not believe that the scars resulting should be at all disfiguring if the treatment is properly used. Nor do I believe that an experienced operator will have the misfortune to produce an X-ray dermatitis. In the last two years of my practice but one such untoward result was noted, and that was in the case of a patient who thought he had something which he had not, and who insisted on two or more exposures within a short time. In these rays, as in many other forms, we are dealing merely with radiant energy and the physical problems presented have, most of them, been solved by the physicists long since; they are still being debated in medical societies.

Dr. Carpenter—I will admit that I asked Dr. Jones to make an exposure. I thought I had renal calculus; I subjected myself to two exposures. We placed the tube particularly close to the skin—four or five inches. The interesting thing is this: Four weeks after, when I had forgotten all about my calculus, a very violent dermatitis occurred.

Dr. J. Henry Barbat—I fell heir to Dr. Jones' lupus case, and it might be interesting to note that this patient with lupus has to have a treatment every little while to destroy new foci. A point I wish to make is that the effect of the X-ray is, to a certain extent, only temporary. We must not expect every case of lupus, or epithelioma, which has been completely eradicated, is going to stay cured. I have lately had a case where I cleaned up a large epitheliomatous patch. After the man had been away several months, he came back with a small growth at the external cauthus. This growth has, at present, completely demolished the eyeball and destroyed the orbital plate of the frontal bone. Exposure to the X-ray simply seemed to increase the rapidity of the growth. I advocate the treatment in almost all skin diseases, still the effects are only temporary and you can say what you like about the cures, there will be a certain number of recurrences.

Dr. Garceau—For the last two years I have spent my time in Germany, France and England, investigating, as

much as possible, our present experimental results in radial therapy. I must say that I am convinced that in it we have the best and most approved scientific treatment for the treatment of the skin. The last few remarks made by Dr. Jones, in the use of the X-ray, I approve of. I think there is no danger in the use of the X-ray if properly handled under proper technic. In London I never saw one single accident in the treatment of the skin, but many beautiful results. I would like to say that, in the treatment of lupus, I have seen nothing to take the place of the original Finsen lamp, where we get the largest amount of ray and where the most beautiful result is obtained. In England I think they have a preference for the use of the X-ray. In skin diseases these instruments are valuable. In alopecia areata I can see no indication for its use, considering the disease of neurotic origin. In the treatment of lupus erythematosus I should consider it scientific treatment. In the treatment of acne I think other methods are just as good.

Dr. McDonald—It seems to me that the X-ray, in a great many cases, has done a great deal more harm than good. I have noticed, in those cases which have been treated with the X-ray, that epithelioma of the lip does not diminish in size, but that the superficial or upper portion first affected sloughs, that the necrosis in the periphery is more rapid and that, whereas an epithelioma may take a long while to spread, in three cases, with the use of the ray, I have seen it take a very rapid course in three months reaching down to the end of the lip. In one case, in which I removed the whole of the lip, there was no infection of the cut edges. About three months afterward, nodules appeared below the jaw and then we treated with the X-ray. This case was most faithfully treated. My experience here was that it did destroy the growth in the center, but the growth at the periphery was very rapid. Another thing, unless you made an incision, the patient's temperature would go up and show all the symptoms of septic poisoning. I have noticed also in X-ray, chronic burns in people who handle the X-ray and who are exposed to it. And the great difficulty is to keep the hands soft, after you have got the cracks at last to heal up. There is no natural sweat. The X-ray is all right in epithelioma of the face. It seems to me that the X-ray does take action on the sweat glands. In the ordinary epithelioma of the lip and face it does more harm than good.

Dr. Himmelsbach—I think Dr. Finsen got his idea, principally, from a professor in the Medical College at Copenhagen, in 1852, who discovered that a number of persons were not pitted by smallpox, when not exposed to light. I would say he made experiments with worms and had part of the box covered with red glass and part with blue glass and noticed that the worms crept from the blue glass to the red. In the recent statistics, Finsen makes no such claims as the gentlemen who entered into discussion tonight, that is as to the number of cures. Finsen's work has been only experimental. I know of a lady who went there from here and she says that the pressure is so painful that she could not stand it. I have heard of the use of the Finsen ray for deep-seated structures. It would be impossible to use that here.

Dr. D'Arcy Power—The limits, in the application of this treatment, have recently been dwelt upon by Dr. Bevin of Chicago. Some of his didactics are worth consideration. He dwelt on the question as to what is the limit in carcinomatous growth. He points out that the total depth is only about 1 c. m. at which you may penetrate. He brings up the question as to whether we can deal with those deeper forms and what will be our future in dealing with them. That brings up the question to which Dr. Jones referred. Those which are most unstable are most readily affected by the X-ray. Bevin proposes to lower the vitality of the already changed tissue so that the X-ray may deal with them at greater depth. He has done this along the line of drugs—iodids and mercury—and by cutting off the blood supply to the tissue which he wants affected. It is a logical and scientific idea that we lower the vitality of the diseased tissue that the X-ray may do better work.

Dr. Stapler—I would like to say a few words in regard to Bevin's idea. He proposed to ligate vessels, in order that the X-ray may penetrate deeper into the tissue. I would say that ligation was proposed by many to cure carcinoma of the uterus or check the growth. If there are some cases treated in this manner by ligation, we cannot say that it was due to the deeper entrance of the X-ray. On the other hand, the X-ray does not act upon the tissue, not as tissue itself, but mostly upon the arteries. The changes in the arteries are most marked.

Dr. Friedlander—With regard to this machine, which I have shown you here, Dr. Grosse said that you would have to treat only a small area at a time, but it can be adjusted so as to treat larger areas. As a matter of fact, the Finsen lamp covers a smaller area than this. As to the treatment of lupus with this machine, I have had only one case of lupus, but the improvement was good. If the Finsen is not properly applied, it is equally dangerous.

Dr. Montgomery—As far as disagreeable results from X-ray are concerned, every person has disagreeable results. In speaking of epithelioma of the lip, it is acknowledged that epithelioma of the lip is likely to give you trouble. I have one patient who has been a great deal benefited, and one case I believed to be cured, because it held back for so long, but which has now increased again. As regards the temporary results from this treatment, as stated by Dr. Barbat, we might say that of everything we do. We postpone the evil day. I have refused to treat epithelioma of the deeper organs, until a patient came to me some time ago who had epithelioma of the breast, and I sent her to the surgeon to be operated upon. It recurred in the scar and when the woman came back she had little nodules under the skin that looked like a developing cancer. It was the most remarkable extension of epithelioma I have seen. Dr. A., who saw her, thought it might be streptococcus infection. Its course since then has proved it not to be epithelioma. That went down with rapidity, under the X-ray. These cases are often quite amenable to the X-ray. As regards the technic, a person ought always to be at it in order to do well. This is, practically, the only experience I have had. As regards the Finsen light, I have not had very much success with it. It does not seem to me nearly so powerful as the X-ray in the cure of diseases. It is a good stimulant. That is a very desirable thing in some cases. In lupus erythematosus, I have succeeded in ameliorating the disease and almost causing it to disappear. Whether that was due to the menopause coming, or whether it was due to the light, I do not know. In another case, I could not get any result from it. With regard to radium, I have had no experience at all. I know that it is extremely violent and will cause burns, not only where you want them, but at quite a distance. I may mention, tonight, the name of a man who used radiotherapy first in the world, and that was Dr. Thayer. He reported on this subject in this society years ago. He reported some cures of lupus with the solar light; he employed a sun glass and got results in one-half a minute. The best treatment for lupus vulgaris is excision.

Several names were proposed for membership, and applications referred to the committee.

Dr. Henry Gibbons announced to the society that as the Trustees had not qualified in the prescribed time under the constitution, the offices were vacant. On motion the Trustees chosen at the annual election were again placed in nomination and duly elected.

Dr. W. I. Terry, librarian, reported that more commodious quarters had been secured on the floor above the rooms at present occupied. The library committee was empowered to purchase carpets, etc., for the new rooms.

A communication was read from the Merchants' Association, thanking the society for its recent action with reference to the site for the new City and County Hospital.

Santa Barbara County.

The regular monthly meeting of the Santa Barbara County Medical Society was held in the parlor of the Arlington Hotel, January 13, 1904.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., by the president, Dr. Charles Anderson, and the following members answered to roll call: Drs. Charles Anderson, Conrad, Blake, Cunnane, Stoddard, Vaughan, Newman; visitors, Dr. W. T. Barry. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The board of censors having reported favorably upon the application of Dr. W. T. Barry, he was duly elected to membership.

The secretary's report on the death of Dr. R. M. Evarts was received, and on motion was adopted by the society.

R. M. Evarts, M. D. An esteemed member of the Santa Barbara County Medical Society, died October 2, 1903, after a short illness. His last illness was caused by an injury produced by being thrown from his carriage into an open ditch while driving late at night through an unlighted street. Born in Leon, N. Y., August 27, 1859, and educated in a private school of his native village, he early in life determined to study medicine. His first medical instruction was received in the old Medical College of Buffalo, and he later graduated from the Medical Department of the Howard University of Washington, D. C., December, 1882. The year following graduation he practiced his profession in Dayton, N. Y., from whence he re-

moved to Irving, N. Y., where he remained in active practice for nine (9) years, giving special attention to electrotherapeutics. In 1884 he was happily married to Miss Anne Tully of Washington, D. C., and as a result of this union, he leaves a widow and three charming daughters to mourn his loss. His wife's health failing, he was constrained to give up a lucrative practice and take up his residence on the sun-kissed shores of the placid Pacific.

Be it Resolved, That it is with profound regret that we record the sudden and untimely death of our late colleague and fellow-member. Possessing a genial and generous disposition, he endeared himself to the members of the association and to a large circle of friends. Though with us but a short time, he gave promise by his earnestness of purpose and faithful regard for duty, of becoming one of the successful physicians of Santa Barbara. On behalf of the association, we extend to the bereaved family of the deceased assurances of the inexpressible depth of its sorrow and sympathy in their affliction. We furthermore order that these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the association, and a copy thereof be transmitted to his family.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following names were placed before the society, and on motion made and carried, that the secretary cast the ballot, were elected: President, Charles Anderson; vice-president, C. E. Vaughan; secretary, W. B. Cunnane; treasurer, W. H. Flint.

The paper of the evening, "Acute Gastroenteritis," was read by Dr. Charles Anderson. The author's unique experience in the Philippines and on the Rio Grande made it of unusual interest. The discussion that followed was both lively and entertaining.

After discussing a delectable lunch, the association adjourned. W. B. CUNNANE, Secretary.

Santa Clara County.

The regular monthly meeting of the Santa Clara County Medical Society was held on the evening of January 20th.

Under "new business" the society voted an appropriation of fifty dollars to the State Board of Examiners as its contribution toward legal expenses incurred in defending the State medical law and prosecuting illegal practitioners.

J. LAMBERT ASAY, Secretary.

Sonoma County.

The Sonoma County Medical Society met on the 14th of January, at Santa Rosa, with a full attendance.

Dr. J. W. Jesse, president, outlined the work proposed for the year.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. R. A. Forrest, and the discussion on the subject of "Emotions in the Treatment of Disease" was carried on by many of those present.

Dr. E. J. Ruddock of Guerneville was elected to membership.

Adjourned at 12 midnight. G. W. MALLORY, Secretary.

Tri-County.

(Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito.)

The Tri-county Medical Society met at Hollister, January 5th, at 7:30 p. m.

The annual election resulted in the choice of the following named: Dr. P. K. Watters, Watsonville, president; Drs. L. C. Hull, Hollister, E. E. Briggs (H.), Watsonville, S. B. Gordon, Salinas, W. A. Phillips, Santa Cruz, vice-presidents; Dr. Saxton T. Pope, Watsonville, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. P. K. Watters read a paper before the society entitled, "A Brief Synopsis of the Etiology, Symptomatology, Pathology and Treatment of Appendicitis."

The subject was discussed by Drs. C. E. Beebe, E.

E. Briggs, W. R. O'Bannon, J. M. O'Donnell, J. H. Tebbetts and S. T. Pope.

The annual dues were collected.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Santa Cruz, March 7th, in conjunction with the Santa Cruz County Society.

SAXTON T. POPE,
Secretary.

BY-LAWS.

(Proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the State Society, continued from page 34, January JOURNAL.)

ARTICLE VI.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The following standing committees shall be appointed annually: 1, Arrangements; 2, Memorial; 3, Medicine and Therapeutics; 4, Surgery and Anatomy; 5, Obstetrics; 6, Gynecology; 7, Pediatrics; 8, Eye; 9, Ear, Nose and Throat; 10, Genito-Urinary Diseases; 11, Cutaneous Diseases; 12, Nervous and Mental Diseases; 13, Hygiene, Sanitation and Climatology; 14, Pathology and Bacteriology; 15, Chemistry and Physiology; 16, Medical Legislation and Education; 17, Scientific Program.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Arrangements shall consist of five members, the Chairman of which shall be a member of an affiliated society (if there be such) of the county in which the next annual meeting of this Society is to be held. Its duties shall be to perfect the program and make all necessary arrangements for the annual meeting for which it is appointed.

SEC. 3. The Memorial Committee shall consist of three members. Its duties shall be to present a "Memorium" upon those members who have died during the current year.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Scientific Program shall consist of five members. Its duties shall be to arrange the program of reports of scientific standing committees, with discretionary power to select and arrange voluntary papers and discussion thereon, and to furnish a copy of such program to the Committee on Arrangements at least fifteen days prior to date of annual meeting.

SEC. 5. The remaining standing committees shall be designated "Scientific Committees," and shall each consist of five members. They shall report to the Society by contributing papers or other scientific matter germane to their respective subjects.

SEC. 6. The Chairman of each Scientific Committee shall send to the Committee on Scientific Program the names of authors and titles of all papers and reports to be presented from his section at least thirty days before the date of the annual meeting. The papers or reports to be read, or a copy thereof, shall be placed in the hands of the Committee on Scientific Program at least thirty days prior to date of annual meeting.

SEC. 7. No paper, address or report presented before the general meeting, except the address of the President, shall occupy more than twenty minutes. In discussion, no member shall be allowed to occupy more than five minutes, except by consent.

ARTICLE VII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1.—General Meeting.

1. Calling to order.
2. Address of Welcome.
3. Address by President.
4. Reading and discussion of papers and reports of Standing Committees.
5. Reading and adoption of minutes.
6. Adjournment.

SEC. 2.—House of Delegates.

1. Calling to order.